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Head oblong, with the snout produced, oblong, gradually narrowed, and with its periphery convex. *Eyes* moderate, with the pupil vertical. *Nostrils* nearer the front of the mouth than the snout, nearly rectangular to mouth, with the anterior flap small and near the inner angle.

Mouth moderate, but convex in front, and wider than deep.

Teeth of upper and lower jaws dissimilar; of each jaw mostly similar, but smaller and more oblique towards the corners of the mouth; two symmetrical front ones in upper, an unpaired one in lower jaw; the two front teeth of the upper jaw inclined towards each other; the rest serrated, oblique, rectilinear or nearly so along the inner edge, and with an obtusely angled emargination at the outer edge, the lower branch of which forms the so-called heel. *Lower jaw* with a small azygous erect tooth at symphysis; the rest with broad bases and narrow oblique entire or weakly crenulated cusps, inclining more as they recede from the symphysis.

Branchial apertures moderate; the fourth, typically, nearly above the outer base of the pectoral fin.

Dorsal fins dissimilar; the first nearly midway between the pectoral and ventral fins, or little nearer the former, moderate, obtusely produced at the anterior angle, and acutely prolonged at the posterior; the second small, narrow, produced acutely from the posterior angle.

Anal fin nearly opposite the second dorsal, slightly larger than the latter, obtusely enlarged at the anterior angle, acutely produced at the posterior.

Caudal fin above with a pit at base, normally prolonged, and with a moderate lower lobe, narrow towards its rounded apex.

Pectoral fins moderate, but narrowed towards the rounded point, with the inner angle little produced.

Ventral fins moderate, rhomboidal.

Type.—*Platypodon menisorrah* Gill.

Syn.—*Carcharias* (*Prionodon*) *menisorrah* Müller and Henle.

This genus was first named in the "Analytical Synopsis of the Order of Squali," but no diagnosis was there given. *Platypodon* differs from *Isoplagiodon* in the dissimilarity of the teeth of the two jaws, the two paired teeth of the front jaw, and, perhaps, in the form of the mouth and narrower caudal portion of the tail. *Squalus tiburo* Poey, *S. acronotus* P. and *S. obscurus* Les., belong to it.

Notes of an Examination of the Birds of the Subfamily COEREBINÆ.

BY JOHN CASSIN.

1. Genus COEREBEA, Vieillot.

Coereba, Vieill., Ois. d'Am. Sept. ii. p. 70 (1807).

Arbelorhina, Cab., Schomb. Reisen iii. p. 675 (1848).

This name is now almost universally applied to the group for which I use it in this paper, and of which the bird described by Linnæus as *Certhia cyanea* may be presumed to be the type. Vieillot, as above cited, evidently adopts it as a name for a group which he regarded as a genus, intending to include that species (*C. cyanea*) to which the name *Guira-coereba Brasiliensibus* had been previously given by Marcgrave and Piso in Nat. Hist. Brasil, p. 212. It was not the usage of Vieillot nor of numerous other binomial authors, including Linnæus, to assume any one species as the type of a proposed or adopted genus, and in my opinion there is a very considerable degree of impropriety, as well as injustice, in ascribing to those authors any other than their real and palpable intentions. For genera, the names of which are adopted from other authors and the same groups intended to be designated, those authors, whether *ante-Linnæan* or other non-binomial, (or any other,) ought to be con-

1864.]

sulted and the types ascertained in that manner, whenever it becomes necessary.

It will be found on reference to Ois. d'Am., Sept., as cited above, that the only species of his genus *Coereba* given by Vieillot is *Coereba flaveola*, supposed to be the same as *Certhia flaveola*, Linnæus. According to the views of some distinguished and judicious authors, that species should be regarded as the type of the genus, and the name *Coereba* should therefore be applied to a group since designated, and now well known as *Certhiola*. In such view, I cannot coincide.

Dr. Cabanis, as above, proposes the name *Arbelorhina* as a substitute for *Coereba*, apparently objecting to the barbarous origin of the latter. His type is *C. cyanea*.

1. *COEREB CYANEA*, (Linnæus.)

Certhia cyanea, Linn., Syst. Nat. i. p. 188 (1766).

Certhia flavipes, Gm., Syst. Nat. i. p. 472 (1788).

Certhia cyanogastra, Lath., Ind. Orn. i. p. 295 (1790).

Certhia armillata, Sparrm., Mus. Carls., No. 36 (1787).

Coereba carneipes, Sclater., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1859, p. 376. ?

Arbelorhina brevipes et eximia, Cab., Mus. Hein. i. p. 96 (1850). ?

Aud. and Vieill., Ois. Dor. ii. pl. 41, 42, 43. Vieill., Gal. i. pl. 176. Sparrm., Mus. Carls., pl. 36. Buff., Pl. Enl. 83, fig. 2. Edwards' Birds, vi. pl. 264, fig. 1. Hahn, Voegel. pt. xii. pl. 3. Reich., Voeg. fig. 3767, 3768, 3769.

Numerous specimens of this species are in the Museum of the Academy, variously labelled Cayenne, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela, and Nicaragua, of which localities I know several to be correct. There is appreciable difference between them in the size and degree of curve in the bills, but all are exceedingly alike in colors. Specimens from Venezuela have the largest bills, and it happens also that one specimen in the Massena collection, marked "Caracas," in the hand-writing of M. Victor Massena, has the smallest. These large-billed specimens from Venezuela may be entitled to specific distinction, and, in addition to their larger size, seem to have with some uniformity a greater extent of the black of the lores, completely enclosing the eye and extending behind it. A specimen from Panama, belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, has the same character, but is smaller in all its parts. The Mexican and Central American bird may also be distinct, and entitled to the name given by Dr. Sclater, as above cited, but probably not on account of having the legs red. I suspect that the adult bird always has the legs of that color, in whatever locality; and, in a very interesting and valuable paper on the birds of the West Indies, Mr. E. Cavendish Taylor says of the bird found in Trinidad: "Its legs and feet are bright red." (Ibis, 1864, p. 81).

There are at present fourteen mounted specimens of this species in the Academy Museum, and numerous others in skins, not exhibited. Notwithstanding the small differences in specimens, as above, I find it impossible to distinguish Dr. Cabanis' species *brevipes* and *eximia* in the collection.

2. *COEREB CÆRULEA* (Linnæus).

Certhia cærulea, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. p. 118 (1758).

Certhia ochrochlora, Gm., Syst. Nat., i. p. 472 (1788).

Certhia surinamensis, Lath., Ind. Orn., i. p. 295 (1790).

Fringilla cyanomelas, Gm., Syst. Nat., ii. p. 924 (1788).

Aud. et Vieill., Ois. Dor., ii. pl. 44, 45. Edwards' Birds, i. pl. 21, fig. 1. Sparrm., Mus. Carls., pl. 82. Hahn's Voeg., pt. xii. pl. 4. Reich. Voeg., fig. 3770, 3771.

Six specimens, nearly all of which are labelled "Cayenne." For this species I take specimens with a medium-sized bill, as nearly as possible like the figure in Edwards' Birds, above cited, on which this species is founded.

[Nov.

3. *COEREBE LONGIROSTRIS*, (Cabanis).

Arbelorhina longirostris, Cab., Mus. Hein., p. 96 (1851).

Coereba trinitatis, Bonap., Compt. Rend., 1854, p. 258.

Seven specimens, all labelled "Trinidad" and "Caraccas," and strongly characterised by their long and stout bills. The females seem to have the throat more clearly ochre-yellow than in those of other species, and perhaps the longitudinal stripes on the under surface of the body wider and less numerous. The Prince Bonaparte cites "Sparrm., Mus. Carls., pl. 80," as possibly this species; but evidently erroneously, as that plate (Mus. Carls., pl. 80,) represents the very smallest of Sparrmann's proposed species.

4. *COEREBE BREVIROSTRIS*, (Cabanis).

Arbelorhina brevirostris, Cab., Mus. Hein., p. 96.

Four specimens, labelled "Bogota," "Guayaquil," and "Cayenne." That from Guayaquil may be distinct, and seems to have the black gular patch narrower; the black space on the lores seems to be larger, and the light blue of the forehead ends in a sharp angle at the base of the bill.

5. *COEREBE NITIDA*, Hartlaub.

Coereba nitida, Hartl., Rev. Zool., 1847, p. 84.

Jard. Orn. Contr., 1850, pl. 66, fig. 1. Reich. Voeg., fig. 3772.

Five specimens, differing in size somewhat, but very similar in plumage. One specimen, which is the original of the figure in Jardine's Contributions, cited above, is labelled "Upper Amazon;" two others are labelled "Guayaquil," and two are from Peru, presented by Hon. John Randolph Clay, late U. S. Minister to that Republic.

One specimen from Guayaquil, and the specimens from Peru, are very considerably the largest,—quite sufficiently so to be regarded as distinct, on the terms which seem to prevail in this genus. The specimen figured as above is the smallest, though apparently quite adult. The figure alluded to is a mere caricature; the wing too long, the tail too short, and the transverse black bars awkwardly attempted to be shown on the abdomen are purely imaginary, there being no such in the specimen.

♀. Entire upper parts green, rather lighter than in the female of *C. coerulesa* and *C. longirostris*. Under parts dull white, strongly tinged with ochre yellow on the throat and breast and under tail coverts; longitudinally striped with green on the sides and abdomen. Wing brownish black, all the quills widely edged with green; tail brownish-black, two middle feathers green, and all the other feathers widely edged, and tipped with green. Bill dark; legs light colored.

6. *COEREBE LUCIDA*, Sclater.

Coereba lucida, Sclat., Ibis, 1859, p. 14.

Strictly of the same general form as the preceding, but singularly different in color, and in all respects as described by Dr. Sclater, as above cited. Specimens in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution from Panama.

2. Genus *CHLOROPHANES*, Reichenbach, Handb. Spec. Orn. pt. v. p. 233, (1853.)1. *CHLOROPHANES SPIZA*, (Linnæus.)

Motacilla spiza, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 188, (1758.)

Coereba atricapilla, Vieill., Nouv. Dict. xiv. p. 50, (1817.)

Turdus micans, Hahn, Voegel aus Asien, &c., pt. iii. (1819.)

Nectarinia mitrata, Licht. Verz. p. 15, (1823.)

"*Coereba melanocephala*, Vieill." DeWeid, Beitr. Naturg. Bras. iii. p. 771, (1831.)

Chlorophanes guatemalensis, Sclat. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 129.

Edwards' Birds i., pl. 25, pl. 348. Hahn's Voegel, pt. iii. pl. 1. Buff. Pl. 1864.]

Enl. 578, fig. 2, 682, fig. 1. Merrem. Icon. Av., pl. 5. Aud. & Vieill. Ois. dor. ii. pl. 47, 48, 49. Reich. Voeg., fig. 3746, 3747.

Eighteen mounted specimens in Acad. Mus. Of this apparently abundant and widely diffused species, there are four varieties in the specimens before me, which, though I cannot at present regard them as species, appear to be well marked, and may be sufficiently constant and perhaps local, to be entitled to specific distinction. On this view of specific identity, the names above are given as synonymes, the first name being that of Linnæus, in the tenth edition of Systema Naturæ, in which the species is founded on Edwards' plate 25, fig. 1, and no other authority cited, except fig. 2 of the same plate, which is given as a variety. In the twelfth edition, the name *Spiza* is continued, and the tenth edition cited, Brisson being cited only as an additional synonyme. This species is in nowise founded on either Brisson's description nor on Seba's figure, and consequently the remarks of several distinguished ornithologists, and the adoption by them of Vieillot's name *atricapillus* are not correct. I distinguish the following varieties:

a. *C. SPIZA*, (Linnæus.) Edwards' Birds i., pl. 25.

Very nearly of the size given by Edwards in the plate cited, and smaller than *C. guatemalensis*, Sclater. The black of the head extending to the occiput, wings and tail brownish black, the feathers of the latter and quills edged externally with green. All other parts of the plumage fine lustrous yellowish green, occasionally with a bluish gloss in some lights. Total length, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. "Cayenne," "Trinidad."

b. *C. GUATEMALENSIS*, Sclater.

Larger than the preceding, and with the black of the head extending more fully upon the occiput. The green of the plumage of a lighter shade. Total length, about $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Guatemala, "Nicaragua," Mexico.

c. *C. CÆRULESCENS*, nobis. Aud. & Vieill. Ois. Dor. pl. 47 ?

Quite as large as *C. guatemalensis*, and with the black of the head having about the same extent. All the plumage (except the black parts) bluish green, especially to be observed on the under parts of the body. In all other varieties the fine lustrous green of the plumage changes to blue in a limited degree, but in this variety the blue color appears to be constant, and changes to green in some exposures to the light. Total length about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Specimens in the Acad. Mus. are from M. D'Orbigny's collection, and are labelled, in the handwriting of M. Victor Massena, "*C. Spiza* ? No. 149, D'Orbigny, Juracares, Bolivia."

d. *C. MELANOPS*, nobis.

Smaller than either of the two varieties immediately preceding, and about the size, or rather smaller than the first variety here given (*C. Spiza*). Black of the head much restricted, and extending about half way only between the front and occiput, or but little beyond the eyes. Green feathers of the occiput and back of the neck having a strongly defined or scale-like character. Green parts of the plumage much as in the variety *C. Spiza*, but with the green edges of the quills and tail feathers wider and more clearly defined. Total length about five inches. Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, in Acad. Mus., labelled in Europe, in a handwriting that I do not recognize: "2873, 3045, *Certhia Spiza* ? Rio Negro, Ameriq. Mérid."

3. Genus DACNIS, Cuvier, Reg. An., i. p. 395 (1817).

Of this genus I have seen the following species:

A. *Cyanodacnis*.

1. *DACNIS CAYANA*, (Linnæus).

Motacilla cayana, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. p. 336 (1766).

[Nov.]

Motacilla cyanocephala, Gm., Syst. Nat., i. p. 990 (1788).

Dacnis cyanater, Less., Tr. d'Orn., i. p. 458 (1831). Puch, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1854, p. 70.

Briss. Orn., iii. pl. 28, fig. 1, 4. Buff., Pl. Enl., 578, fig. 1. Sw., Zool. Ill., ii. pl. 117.

Under this name I place numerous specimens of a common Brazilian species, the males of which are clearly the bird figured by Swainson, as above cited. It is not so clear to me, however, that they are precisely that figured and described by either Brisson or Buffon. The former is the authority for the species *Motacilla cayana*, Linn. (Briss. Orn., iii. p. 534), and I am not without a suspicion that either a smaller species, next following in this paper, or that *D. coerebicolor*, Sclater, is entitled to this name. The description by Lesson is short, and applicable to both species, but relying on the locality given by him, "Bresil," it is possible that his name, *D. cyanater*, is the proper designation for the present bird.

This species is larger than that immediately following, and has the black space on the back larger. It is well represented in Swainson's plate, cited above, and is commonly brought in collections from Bahia and other localities in Southern Brazil.

2. *DACNIS NIGRIPES*, Pelzel?

Dacnis nigripes, Pelzel, Sitzungb. Akad. Vienna, 1856, p. 155?

Nectarinia bicolor, Becklemichew, Acta Akad. Moscow, vii. p. 378 (1828)?

Edwards' Birds, vi. pl. 263. Beckl., Nouv. Mem. Acad. Moscow, vii. pl. 23? Pelz. Sitzungb. Akad. Vienna, 1856, pl. 1, fig. 1.?

This is, in my opinion, a species distinct from the preceding, though resembling it in colors. It is smaller, and has the black space on the back smaller and more strictly defined. It is figured by Edwards, as above cited, and also seems to be the bird given by Becklemichew, whose name I should be inclined to adopt, were it not anticipated by Vieillot, for the species of this genus usually given as *Dacnis plumbea*, (Latham). It may also be the species described and figured by that excellent ornithologist, M. Pelzel, as above cited, but the legs in dried specimens are not black. Ten specimens in the Academy Museum I regard as this species. They are labelled as from Cayenne and Northern Brazil.

3. *DACNIS ULTRAMARINA*, Lawrence.

Dacnis ultramarina, Lawr., Proc. Acad., Phila., 1864, p. 106.

From the Isthmus of Panama. This is another species of the same group as the two preceding, and resembling them in colors. It is, however, of a different and deeper blue color, and has the black of the throat distinctly tinged with green. It is described, and its peculiar specific characters are stated with his usual precision and judgment by Mr. Lawrence, as cited above.

B. *Polidacnis*.

3. *DACNIS MELANOTIS*, Strickland.

Dacnis melanotis, Strickl., Jard. Contr. Orn., 1851, p. 16.

"*Dacnis angelica*, De Filippi," Bonap., Comp. Av., i. p. 400? Sclater, Ibis, 1863, p. 315?

Buff., Pl. Enl., 669, fig. 2. Vieill., Gal., i. pl. 165. Buff., Pl. Enl., 669, fig. 1? Reich., Voeg., fig. 3740.

Ten specimens, labelled "Cayenne" and "Rio Negro."

5. *DACNIS VENUSTA*, Lawrence.

Dacnis venusta, Lawr., Ann. Lyc., N. Y., 1862, p. 464.

Sclater's Ibis, 1863, pl. 7.

A beautiful species, of which the only specimens that I have seen are the types (male and female) in the collection of Mr. Lawrence, kindly lent to me 1864.]

for examination by that gentleman. It is a strongly characterized species, not intimately resembling any other at present known, and easily recognized by its scarlet *tibiae*, which is quite a peculiar and curious character in this group. From Panama, very handsomely figured in the Ibis, as above.

4. *DACNIS EGREGIA*, Sclater.

Dacnis egregia, Sclat., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1854, p. 251.

Sclater, Cat. Am. Birds, pl. 7.

One specimen, labelled "Columbie." A beautiful little species, of which both sexes are very handsomely figured by Dr. Sclater, as above.

5. *DACNIS COEREBICOLOR*, Sclater.

Dacnis coerebicolor, Sclat., Jard. Contr. Orn., 1851, p. 106.

Jard. Contr. Orn., 1852, pl. 93, fig. 2.

Three specimens, labelled "Bogota."

C. *Eudacnis*.

6. *DACNIS FLAVIVENTRIS*, D'Orbigny et Lafresnaye.

Dacnis flaviventris, D'Orb. et Lafr., Mag. Zool., 1837, p. 31.

D'Orb., Voy. Am. Ois., pl. 13, fig. 2. Reich., Voeg., fig. 3749.

Two specimens, one of which is labelled "Peru," and the other "Upper Amazon."

7. *DACNIS PULCHERRIMA*, Sclater.

Dacnis pulcherrima, Sclat., Rev. Zool., 1853, p. 479.

Nemosia torquata, Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Brux., xxii. p. 155 (1855).

Sclater, Cat. Am. Birds, pl. 8.

One specimen. This bird is, in my opinion, but doubtfully of this genus, and possibly more nearly allied to *Nemosia*.

D. *Ateleodacnis*.

8. *DACNIS LEUCOGENYS*, Lafresnaye.

Dacnis leucogenys, Lafr., Rev. Zool., 1852, p. 470.

One specimen from Venezuela. A curious little species, easily recognized by its white ears and white upper tail coverts, though apparently little known to naturalists.

9. *DACNIS SPECIOSA*, (De Wied).

Sylvia speciosa, De Wied, Beitr., iii. p. 708 (1831).

Dacnis analis, D'Orb. et Lafres., Mag. Zool., 1837, p. 21.

Temm., Pl. Col. 293, fig. 2. Jard. Contr. Orn., 1852, pl. 93, fig. 1.

Four specimens, three of which are labelled as from Brazil. One specimen (Massena Coll., No. 2-776,) may not be this species, though nearly allied. It is darker colored, especially on the head and under parts of the body; the latter character being particularly observable. It is without label stating locality. This specimen is sufficiently dark-colored to resemble the preceding (*D. leucogenys*), but has not the white ears and white upper tail coverts of that species. Under tail coverts dark chestnut.

10. *DACNIS BICOLOR*, (Vieillot).

Sylvia bicolor, Vieill., Ois. d'Am., Sept., ii. p. 32 (1807).

Sylvia cærulescens, De Wied, Bestr., iii. p. 713 (1831).

Sylvia plumbea, Lath., Ind. Orn., ii. p. 553 (1790)?

Vieill., Ois. d'Am., Sept., ii. pl. 90 bis.

Numerous specimens, several of which are labelled "Cayenne." Undoubtedly the species described and figured by Vieillot and the Prince de Wied, but very doubtfully that of Latham. The description by Latham, from a specimen in the Leverian Museum, is short, but he says: "plumage above deep lead color, *nearly black*," which is difficult to apply to this bird, though his name

[Nov.

is usually given for it, and regarded as synonymous with those above given. Latham says further: "native place uncertain," (Gen. Syn. Supp., p. 188).

This species has the bill and general structure more *Sylvia*-form than others of this group.

11. *DACNIS BREVIPENNIS*, (Giraud).

Helinaia brevipennis, Gir., Ann. Lyceum, N. Y., v. p. 40 (1850).

Ann. Lyc., N. Y., v. pl. 3, fig. 1.

Three specimens, one of which is labelled "Cayenne." The smallest species of this group, easily distinguished by the green color of the upper parts of the body, and light blue head. Though well described and figured by my friend Mr. Giraud, of New York, as above cited, this little bird seems to be unknown to naturalists. It belongs strictly to the same group of species as the two species immediately preceding, (*D. speciosa* and *D. bicolor*). I regard it as possible that this bird is the female or young of *D. speciosa*.

E. *Hemidacnis*.

Genus *HEMIDACNIS*, Sclater, Cat. Am. Birds, p. 50 (1861).

12. *DACNIS ALBIVENTRIS*, (Sclater).

Pipridea albiventris, Sclat., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1852, p. 8.

Hemidacnis albiventris, Sclat., Cat. Am. Birds, p. 50.

Jard. Contr. Orn., 1852, pl. 100, fig. 2.

Two specimens, adult and young, obtained for the Academy Museum by its excellent members, Messrs. Geo. N. Lawrence and John G. Bell, of New York. Both from Bogota.

4. Genus *CERTHIOLA*, Sundeval, Vet. Acad. Handl., Stockholm, 1835, p. 99.

1. *CERTHIOLA FLAVEOLA*, (Linnæus).

Certhia flaveola, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. p. 119 (1758).

Nectarinia antillensis, Less., Traite d'Orn., i. p. 304 (1831)?

Sloan, Jamaica, pl. 259. Edwards' Birds, pl. 122.

Numerous specimens from Jamaica and St. Thomas, West Indies.

2. *CERTHIOLA BAHAMENSIS*, (Linnæus).

Certhia flaveola, β . *bahamensis*, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. p. 187 (1766).

Catesby, Carolina, pl. 59.

Quite distinct, and easily recognized by Catesby's figure and the characters pointed out by Prof. Reichenbach in Handb. Spec. Orn., pt. v. p. 253, who very clearly defines this species.

3. *CERTHIOLA LUTEOLA*, Cabanis.

Certhiola luteola, Cab., Mus. Hein., i. p. 96 (1850).

Reich., Vögl. Naturg. Vög., pl. 561, fig. 3822.

Numerous specimens from the Island of Trinidad, which seem to be this species. Others from Venezuela have the throat slightly darker, but are otherwise very similar.

4. *CERTHIOLA MEXICANA*, Sclater.

Certhiola mexicana, Sclat., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1856, p. 286.

Resembling the preceding (*C. luteola*), but apparently distinct. Specimens in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and in the Academy Museum are from Mexico. One specimen from Ecuador much resembles these Mexican specimens.

5. *CERTHIOLA MARTINICANA*, Reichenbach.

Certhiola martinicana, Reich., Handb. Spec. Orn., pt. v. p. 252 (1853).

Reich., Vögl. Naturg. Vög., fig. 3824.

Specimens from unknown localities, one of which only is labelled *N. An-*
1864.]

tillensis, Lesson, Cayenne." One specimen, evidently not in mature plumage, has the superciliary stripes yellow, nearly uniform with the under parts of the body, but is otherwise not different. This species seems to be characterized by its white throat, which color is narrowly enclosed between the dark brown of the cheeks.

6. *CERTHIOLA CHLOROPYGA*, Cabanis.

Certhiola chloropyga, Cab. Mus. Hein., i. p. 97 (1850).

Reich., Vögl., pl. 561, fig. 3826. Hahn's Voegel, pt. xi. pl. 4?
Numerous specimens from Brazil. Apparently an abundant and rather widely diffused species. Total length about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

7. *CERTHIOLA GUIANENSIS*, Cabanis.

Certhiola guianensis, Cab., Mus. Hein., i. p. 97 (1850),

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3825.

Several specimens, one of which is labelled "Bresil." This species seems to be one of the smallest of the group, the specimens before me being even smaller than the measurements given by Dr. Reichenbach, (Spec. Orn., pt. v. p. 252). Total length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The genus *Certhiola* is the most difficult of this group, and although the species have been indicated with singular ability by Dr. Cabanis, and subsequently more fully described by Dr. Reichenbach, they are not to be distinguished in most cases (as at present described,) without careful scrutiny. In addition to the preceding species, I have seen one other specimen, not in good condition, in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution, from Peru, which is apparently another and probably undescribed species.

5. Genus *CONIROSTRUM*, D'Orbigny et Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool., 1843.

1. *CONIROSTRUM SITTICOLOR*, Lafresnaye.

Conirostrum sitticolor, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 102.

Dacnis rufocinerea, Bonap., "1845," Consp. Av., i. p. 401 (1850).

Conirostrum rufum, Lafres., Mag. Zool., 1843, p. 3?

Conirostrum bicolor, Less.

Gray's Genera, i. pl. 34. Reich., Voeg., fig. 3751.

Six specimens, from "Bogota" and "Colombie." One specimen shows a tendency to *C. rufum*, which I have little doubt is the young of this species.

2. *CONIROSTRUM RUFUM*, Lafresnaye.

Conirostrum rufum, Lafres., Mag. Zool., 1843, p. 3.

Four specimens from Bogota. This bird is very probably the young of the preceding.

3. *CONIROSTRUM ALBIFRONS*, Lafresnaye.

Conirostrum albifrons, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1842, p. 301.

Conirostrum atrocyaneum, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1848, p. 9.

Conirostrum caeruleifrons, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1842, p. 302.

Guerin's Mag. Zool., 1843, pl. 35. Reich., Voeg., fig. 3750.

Ten specimens, four of which are *C. albifrons*; four are clearly *C. caeruleifrons*, and two are intermediate, showing conclusively that the two are identical, as suggested by Dr. Sclater in Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1855, p. 138; although in his Catalogue of American Birds (1862,) he continues to give them as distinct species.

4. *CONIROSTRUM CINEBREUM*, D'Orbigny et Lafresnaye.

Conirostrum cinereum, D'Orb. et Lafres., Mag. Zool., 1838, p. 25.

Conirostrum Fraseri, Sclat., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1858, p. 452?

D'Orb., Voy. Am. Mer. Ois., pl. 59, fig. 2.

Several specimens, one of which, labelled "Tacna, Peru," is from Mons. D'Orbigny's collection. Two others in a collection from Ecuador, recently

[Nov.

presented by Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, seem to be *C. Fraseri*, Sclater, as above, and are only different in having the under parts of the body and the superciliary lines more strongly tinged with rufous, though my impression is that they are specifically identical with D'Orbigny's bird.

One specimen in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution is the most mature and strongly characterized that I have seen, and is very nearly as represented in D'Orbigny's plate, above cited. It is quite possible that *C. Fraseri* is the young of a species allied to the present, but not identical.

6. Genus DIGLOSSA, Wagler, Isis, 1832, p. 280.

A. *Diglossa*.

1. DIGLOSSA BARITULA, Wagler.

Diglossa baritula, Wagl., Isis, 1832, p. 281.

Uncirostrum Brelayi, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 281.

Uncirostrum sittaceum, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 292.

Gray's Gen. B., i. pl. 42. Reich., Voeg., fig. 3762, 3763.

Allied to and resembling the next two species, but easily distinguished from either, when in adult plumage, by the darker shade of color of the upper parts, and by the extension of the same color on the sides of the neck and throat, though there is usually a narrow space on the latter communicating with and of the same rufous as the under parts of the body. This species is about the same size as *D. similis*, with which it can readily be confounded. It is smaller than *D. sittoides*. Mr. Gray gives this little species with his usual great care and accuracy in the plate above mentioned.

Specimens are labelled "Mexico."

2. DIGLOSSA SIMILIS, Lafresnaye.

Diglossa similis, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 318.

Diglossa hyperythra, Cab., Mus. Hein., i. p. 97 (1850).

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3764.

Numerous specimens, generally labelled "Bogota" and "Columbie." This species is about the size of the preceding (*D. baritula*), and much resembles it, but is readily distinguishable by its throat being clear rufous, uniform with the other under parts. It resembles, even in a greater degree, the next species (*D. sittoides*), and in adult plumage is distinguishable only, so far as I can see, by its smaller size. The female of this species seems to present a peculiar character in having the under parts of the body with longitudinal stripes of dull olive, not very distinct, but to be traced in all specimens that have come under my notice. Dr. Reichenbach's figure, cited above, is a good representation of this little bird.

3. DIGLOSSA SITTOIDES, (D'Orbigny et Lafresnaye).

Serrirostrum sittoides, D'Orb. et Lafres., Mag. Zool., 1838, p. 25.

Uncirostrum Orbignii, Boiss., Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 5?

D'Orb., Voy. Am. Ois., pl. 58, fig. 3. Reich., Voeg., fig. 3766.

Young birds, labelled "*U. Orbignii*," are in the Acad. Mus., but the adult is in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, and is precisely as given by Mons. D'Orbigny in the plate cited. This species is larger than either of the two preceding species, but is exceedingly similar in other respects to *D. similis*. The specimen now before me has the under parts rather paler rufous, but is, in fact, scarcely distinguishable from that species, (*D. similis*), by any other character than its greater size, though I have no doubt that it is quite distinct, specifically. From Bolivia. I regard it as possible that this bird is the young or female of *D. brunneiventris*, Lafresnaye.

B. *Tephrodiglossa*.

4. DIGLOSSA CARBONARIA, (D'Orbigny et Lafresnaye).

Serrirostrum carbonarium, D'Orb. et Lafres., Mag. Zool., 1838, p. 25.

1864.]

D'Orb., Voy. Am. Ois., pl. 58, fig. 1. Reich., Voeg., fig. 3760, 3761.

Specimens labelled "Bolivia," one of which is from M. D'Orbigny's collection. A curious and peculiar species, not intimately allied to, nor resembling any other. It is accurately figured in the plate of M. D'Orbigny, cited.

C. Pyrrhodiglossa.

DIGLOSSA MYSTACALIS, Lafresnaye.

Diglossa mystacalis, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 318.

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3756.

From Bolivia. One of the largest species, easily recognized by its black plumage, and rufous stripe from the base of the under mandible, on the side of the neck, and its rufous under tail coverts. Accurately described by the Baron Lafresnaye, and faithfully represented in the plate of Dr. Reichenbach's great work, as cited.

6. *DIGLOSSA BRUNNEIVENTRIS*, Lafresnaye.

Diglossa brunneiventris, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 318.

"*Diglossa brunneiventris*, Des Murs," Lafres., as above.

Des Murs, Icon. Orn., pl. 43.

One specimen from Bolivia, presented by the Smithsonian Institution, in the Museum of which I have seen others. This species is allied to the immediately preceding (*D. mystacalis*), but is smaller, and has the entire under parts fine rufous-cinnamon, which are black in that species. This bird may be the adult of *D. sittoides*.

D. Cyanodiglossa.

7. *DIGLOSSA PERSONATA*, (Fraser).

Agrilorhinus personatus, Fras., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840, p. 23.

Uncirostrum cyanerm, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 102.

Diglossa melanops, Tschudi. Wiegmann. Archiv, 1844, p. 294.

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3752, 3753.

Specimens labelled "Bogota" and "Columbie," generally very similar to each other, but one specimen, perhaps not adult, has little of the black front cheeks and throat which so strongly characterize this species, those parts being blue, nearly uniform with the entire other plumage. In fact, until undoubted specimens of the next immediately succeeding (*D. indigotica*) were received at the Acad. Mus., I had regarded it, doubtfully, as that species, though much too large. This specimen resembles Reichenbach's fig. 3752, cited above.

8. *DIGLOSSA INDIGOTICA*, Sclater.

Diglossa indigotica, Sclat., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., xvii. p. 467 (1856).

"*Diglossa indigotica*, Verreaux MSS." Sclat., as above.

Sclater, Cat. Am. Birds, pl. 6.

Two specimens in a collection from Ecuador recently presented to the Academy by its generous and steadfast patron, Dr. Thomas B. Wilson. This species somewhat resembles the preceding, but is much smaller, and is otherwise quite distinct. It is very accurately represented in Dr. Sclater's beautiful plate, to which I refer, above.

E. Melanodiglossa.

9. *DIGLOSSA LAFRESNAYEI*, (Boissoneau).

Uncirostrum La Fresnayii, Boiss., Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 4.

Agrilorhinus Bonapartei, Fras., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840, p. 22.

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3757.

Specimens labelled "Bogota" and "Pasto." The largest of the species enumerated in this paper, though but little exceeding *D. mystacalis*. This

[Nov.]

species and the next (*D. humeralis*), are easily recognized by their uniform black plumage, only relieved by the light bluish shoulders.

10. *DIGLOSSA HUMERALIS*, (Fraser).

Agrilorhinus humeralis, Fras., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840, p. 22.

Diglossa intermedia, Cab., Mus. Hein., i. p. 97 (1850)?

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3754.

Resembling the preceding, and, so far as I can see, only distinguishable by its smaller dimensions, as stated by Mr. Fraser, as above cited. Specimens from Venezuela.

11. *DIGLOSSA ATERRIMA*, Lafresnaye.

Diglossa aterrima, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 319.

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3759.

Specimens from New Grenada. Entirely black and easily recognized, though specimens apparently not mature have the under parts mixed with dull brown, which color prevails on the abdomen and under tail coverts.

12. *DIGLOSSA ALBILATERALIS*, Lafresnaye.

Diglossa albilatera, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 98.

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3758.

Numerous specimens, labelled "Bogota" and "Columbie." Uniform bluish black, with a tuft of white feathers on each side, under the wing. One plumage, however, which is perhaps not mature, is not black, but always distinguishable by the tuft of white feathers on the side. Upper parts (female or young) yellowish olive green, nearly uniform, under parts reddish ochre yellow, paler on the abdomen, wings and tail dark brown with all the feathers edged with olive nearly uniform with the back.

13. *DIGLOSSA PLUMBEA*, Cabanis.

Diglossa plumbea, Cab., Journ. Orn. 1860, p. 411.

Specimens from Costa Rica in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. This bird is strictly of the same group as that immediately preceding, and nearly of the same size, but quite a distinct and peculiar species.

7. Genus *DIGLOSSOPIS*, Sclater, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 467, (1856).

1. *DIGLOSSOPIS CAERULESCENS*, Sclater.

Diglossopsis caerulescens, Sclat., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 467, (1856).

One specimen from Venezuela.

Dec. 6th.

Mr. LEA, in the Chair.

Fourteen members present.

The published number of the Proceedings for September and October was laid on the table by the Committee on Proceedings.

The death of Prof. B. Silliman, late a Correspondent of the Academy, on the 21th of November, was announced.

Dec. 13th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Eleven members present.

1864.]